which is incorporated Mr. Slater's letter proposing to establish the fund :

Draft of an Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund.

Whereas, Messus, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio; Merrison R. Waite, of the District of Columbia; William E. Dodge, of New-York; Phillips Brooks, of Massachusetts; Daniel C. Gilman, of Marvland; John A. Stewart, of New-York; Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia; Merris K. Jesup, of New-York; James P. Boyce, of Kentucky, and William A. Stater, of Connecticut, have, by their memorial, represented to the Senate and Assembly of this State that a letter has been received by them from John F. Slater, of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, of which the following is a copy:

Te Messus, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohia; Morrison R. Waite, of the District of Columbia; William E. Dodge, of New-York; Phillips Brooks, of Massachusette; Daniel C. Glimm, of Maryland; John A. Stewart, of New-York; Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia; Morris K. Jesup, of New-York; James P. Boyce, of Kentucky, and William A. Slater, of Connecticut:

GENTLEMEN:—It has pleased Ged to grant me proaperity in my business, and to put it into my power to apply to charitable uses a sum of momey so considerable as to require the counsel of wise men for the administration of it. It is my desire at this time to appropriate to such uses the sum of one million of dollars (\$1,000.000.000.001); and I hereby invite you to procure a charter of incorporation under which a charitable fund may be held exempt from taxation, and under which you shall organize; and I intend that the corporation, as soon as formed, shall receive this sum in trust to apply the income of it according to the instructions contained in this letter.

The general object which I dealer to have experienced to the contended to the corporation, as soon as formed, shall receive this sum in trust to apply the income of it according to the instructions contained in this letter.

apply the income of it according to the instructions tained in this letter.

The general object which I desire to have exclusively pursued, is the uplifting of the lately emancipated population of the Southern States, and their posterity, by conferring on them the obessings of Christian education. The disabilities formerly suffered by these people, and their singular patience and fidelity in the great crisis of the Nation, establish a just claim on the sympathy and good will of humane and patriotic men. I cannot but feel the compassion that is due in view of their prevailing ignorance which exists by no fault of their own. But it is not only for their own sake, but also for the safety of our

rill of humane and patriode men. I cannot our recompassion that is due in view of their prevailing ignorance which exists by no fault of their own. But it is not only for their own sake, but also for the safety of our common country, in which they have been invested with squal political 1.2hts, that I am desirous to aid in providing them with the means of such education as shall lead to make them good men and good citizens—education in which the instruction of the mind in the common branches of secular learning shall be associated with training in just notions of duty toward God and man, in the inght of the Holy Scriptures.

The means to be used in the prosecution of the general obj. of above described. I leave to the discretion of the corporation; only indicating, as lines of operation adapted to the present condition of things, the training of teachers from among the people requiring to be taught, if, in the opinion of the corporation, by such limited section the purposes of the trust can be best accomplished; and the encouragement of such institutions as are most effectually useful in promoting this training of teachers. I am well aware that the work herein proposed is nothing new or untried. And it is no small part of my satisfaction in taking this share in it that I bereoy

penetrabil, at its next meeting and productive that it may have power to provide from the item of the fund, among other things, for expenses incurred by members in the fuffilment of this trust, and for the expenses of such officers and agents as it may appoint, and generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this trust. I desire, if it may be, that the corporation may have full liberty to invest its funds according to its own best discretion, without reference to or resuriction by any laws or ruies, legal or equitable, of any nature, regulating the mode of investment of trust funds; only I wish that neither principal nor income be expended in land or buildings, for any other purpose than that of safe and productive investment for funders. And I hereby discharge the corporation and its individual members, so far as it is in my power so to do, of all responsibility except for the faithful administration of this trust, according to their own honest understanding and best judgment. In particular, also, I wish to relieve them of any pretended claim on the part of any person, party, seer, institution or locality to benefactions from this fund, that may be put forward on any ground whatever; as I wish every expenditure to be determined solely by the convictions of the corporation each year be printed and sent to each of the state Libraries in the United states, and to the Library of Congress. In case the capital of the fund should become impaired, I desire that the denings of the corporation each year be printed and sent to each of the state Libraries in the vested, from year to year, until the capital be restored to its original amount. I purposely leave to the corporation the state, the appears to the appears the restored to its original amount. I purposely leave to the corporation the

methods of applying the income of the fund as shall been from time to time best adapted to accomplish the general object herein defined. But being warned by the ustory of such endowments that their sometimes tend of discourage rather than promote effort and self-reli-mee on the part of beneficiaries; or to insire to the ad-ancement of learning instead of the dissemination of it; or to become a convenience to the ich instead of a help to those who need help: solemnly charge my trustees to use their best wisdom is preventing any such defeat of the spirit of this trust; of that my grit may continue to inture generations to be blessing to the poor.

s blessing to the poor.

If at any time after the lapse of thirty-live years from the date of this foundation it shall appear to the judgment of three-fourths of the members of this corporation that, by reason or a change in social conditions, or by reason of adequate and equitable public provision for distribution or by any other sufficient reason, there is no further serious need of this fund in the form in which it d, I authorize the corporation to apply tund to the establishment of founds

It is my wise that this trust be administered in no partisan, sectional or secturan spirit, but in the interest of a generous patriotism and an entipatened Christian faint; and that the corporation about to be formed may continue to be constituted of men distinguissed either by honorable success in business, or by services to literature, education, relation or the state.

I am encouraged to the execution in this charitable foundation of a long ederished purpose, by the cumena wisdom and success that has marked the conduct of the Peabody Education Fund in a field of operation not remote from that contemplated by this trust. I shall commit it to your hands, deeply conscious how insufficient is our best forecast to provide for the future that is known only to God; but humoly hoping that the administration of it may be so guided by Divine wisdom, as to be, in its turn, an encouragement to philanthropic enterprise on the part of others, and an enduring means of good to our beloved country and to our fellow men. I have the homor to be, gentiemen, your friend and fellow clitica.

Norwich, Conn., March 4, 1882. Norwich, Conn., March 4, 1852.

Nowich, Conn., March 4, 1882.

And where as, said memorialists have further represented that they are ready to accept said trust and receive and administer said fund, provided a charter of incorporation is granted by this State, as insticated in said letter;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of giving full effect to the charitable intentions declared in said let-

The people of the State of New York, Proceedings Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
Section I. Rutherford B. Hayes, Morrison R. Waite,
William E. Dodge, Phillips Brooks, Daniel C. Gilman,
John A. Siewart, Alfred H. Coiquitt, siorris K. Jecup,
James P. Boyce, and William A. Sinter, are hereby
created a body politic and corporate by the name of The
Trustices of the John F. Slater Fund, and by that name

James P. Boyce, and William A. Sinter, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of The Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; said original corporators, cleening their associates and successions from time to time, so that the whole number of corporators may be kept at not less than nine nor more than twelve.

Said corporation may hold and manage, invest and reinvest all print property and shall, in as doing, and in appropriating the mecome accrumg therefrom, conform to and be governed by the directions in said letter contained; and such property and all investments and reinvestments thereof, excepting real estate, shall, while owned by said corporation and hold for the purposes of said trust, be exempt from farration of any and every nature.

Sec. 2. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohle, shall be the first president of the corporation, and it may elect such other officers and hold such meetings, whether within or without this State, from time to time, as its by-laws may authorize or prescribe.

Sec. 3. Said corporation shall annually file with the Librarian of this State a printed report of its doings during the preceding year.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

SKETCH OF MR. SLATER'S LIFE.

SKETCH OF MR. SLATER'S LIFE. THE TRIBUNE correspondent found Mr. Slater a very modest and retiring man, whose chief anxiety was that his name should not be paraded before the public. " If it's necessary to mention me at all," he said, "I hope nothing more will be said than that I've been a successful business man."

From other sources something further in regard to Mr. Slater and his career was learned. John Slater, the father of John F. Slater, came to this country in 1803. Samuel Slater, his uncle, came here in 1789. Both were practical cotton spinners, and, with the firm of Almy & Brown, of Providence, were the first to introduce cotton spinning in America. In 1806, through their influence and aid the village of Slaterville was started. John Slater lived there until his death, which occurred in 1843. His brother Samuel founded the town of Webster, Mass., a large manufacturing place. Samuel Slater also had a large share in building up the Amoskeag Mills Company of Manchester, N. H. John F. Slater's father became interested in the Jewett City Mills in 1843. In 1840 he came to Norwich, but still recained his interest in the Jewett City Mills. On the death of his father in 1843 John F. Slater and his brother William S. inherited considerable and his ordiner whimin is, make the consideration of fortunes, and went into partnership, selling the mill at Hopeville, Conn... and buying out the heirs of Samuel Stater in Staterville. In 1872 they divided the property, and William S. took Staterville and John F. took the Jewett City property. In 1869 Mr. Blater, in connection with some Providence capital-

John F. took the Jewett City property. In 1869 Mr. Slater, in connection with some Providence capitalists, started the Ponemah Mills, which are among the largest of their kind in the country. Mr. Slater is still connected with all these mills, and is interested in many rathroads and other institutions, in many of which he occupies important positions. He has one son, William A., who was recently graduated at Harvard College.

In personal appearance Mr. Slater is a tall, wellbuilt man, though of rather slender figure, carrying himself erectly, with square shoulders and of a somewhat stately bearing. A smooth face, which does not show the furrows of time, although Mr. Slater savs he is an old man, as set off by short gray

sidewhiskers brushed out from his face. In manner he is affable and kindly.

THE BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE. ALBANY, April 12.—Assemblyman A. M. Patterson introduced to-day a bill to incorporate "The Trus-The trustees are tees of the John F. Slater Fund." to have charge of a fund of \$1,000,000 given by John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut, for the education of the colored people of the South. The act was referred to the Committee on Charitable

TALKS WITH THE TRUSTEES. VIEWS OF JOHN A. STEWART, MORRIS K. JESUP AND WILLIAM E. DODGE CONCERNING MR. SLATER'S PLAN.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on the New-York trustees of the proposed fund to educate the colored people of the South to get their views in regard to Mr. Slater's plan. John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, said in reply to the inquiries which were made of him:

"If you have seen the bill I hardly think any thing additional can be said on the subject, for that covers the ground pretty effectually. I will say, however, that I believe great good will be accomplished by this fund. We owe a great deal to the black race in this country. We've emancipated them and given them the rights of citizenship, and we certainly ought to be willing to educate them."

"Do you think there will be difficulty in getting the fund exempt from taxation?" inquired the respecter.

porter.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Stewart, "that the Legislature can do no better thing than to second such a magnificent gift by exempting it from taxation. I think it's Mr. Slater's aim to do for the black race what Mr. Peabody has endeavored to do for both races."

"Is it probable that the bill will be opposed in the Legislature!"

"Is it probable that the bill will be opposed in the Legislature?"

"It has been intimated that there will be some opposition at Albany in regard to exempting it from taxation. If I were in Mr. Slater's place, and they would not relieve it from taxation, I wouldn't give it. If the great State of New-York can't do that much for such a consideration I think there's very poor inducement for weaithly men to devote their wealth to such purposes. Mr. Slater gives his money, the trustees give their time and attention to it gratuitously, and I don't see how the people of the S ate can do less than exempt it from taxation. It's a very rare thing that you find a man who is willing to give away such a sum as that for such an unselfish end. It doesn't happen more than once in a generation. It's a great thing and will do immense good."

"When did you first know about it?"

"Mr. Slater first spoke to me about it a year ago."

ago."
"Why is it that the charter is taken out in New-

"Why is it that the charter is taken out in New-York State t"
"Well, I don't suppose it was done for any par-ticular reason, unless it be that this is the great financial ceatre, and that three of the trustees are New-York residents. It's certainly a great compli-ment to this State."
Morris K. Jesup, the well-known banker, who is a member of the Board of Trustees, was called upon by the reporter.

by the reporter.
"I consider this act of Mr. Slater," said Mr. Jesup "one of the noblest things that can be done. It is destined to make a thorough revolution in public charities. I have known Mr. Slater for twenty destined to make a thorough revolution in public charities. I have known Mr. Slater for twenty years and in the course of that time we have talked together a great deal on the subject of charities. This is certainly one of the grandest of the age. For my part I consider it a great honor to the State of New-York that a Connecticut man should bring this into our State and before our Legislature. The fund will be of inestimable servee in the education of the negro, a thing greatly to be desired now that he has been made a citizen with full rights. And it strikes me that this is just as important to the blacks as the Peabody lund is to the whites. There is no doubt that if the money is judiciously managed great results will follow. I should be very sorry if the bill met with any opposition at Albany, though there have been intimations to that effect on the part of officials there. It does seem to me that the great State of New-York cannot afford to carp at any such thing as this."

effect on the part of officials there. It does seem to me that the great State of New-York cannot afford to earp at any such thing as this."

William E. Dodge, who is also one of the trust es, remarked: "I have just returned from a five weeks' trip in the South where I've had occasion to see the practical effect of education on the Southern negro, and it's wonderful. In regard to this plan of Mr. Slater's, I've known about it for two years, during which time we've had several talks on the subject. There's really nothing so important as that which he proposes to do. Under this plan fifty to seventy-five teachers and ministers will be placed yearly in teachers' positions and in pulpits. I hope they'll get the bill through the Legislature. My visit in the South has still further convinced me that there's nothing so important as the education of the colored people.' Edward Atkinson, of Boston, with whom Mr. Slater has talked in reference to his proposed gift and in regard to the general condition of the South, was in this city a day or two ago and was called upon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a Tribune reporter. "I can only express a general conviction," said Mr. Atkinson, "that Mr. Slater will use his money in such a way as to bring about the greatest good. I have travelled in the South to some extent and I am preity familiar with the condition of the country and of the people. I tell you out of my own experience that the results of slavery will last for twenty-five years, perhaps 100 years. There's a fearful state of things there. The want of knowledge of afairs among the blacks as well as whites is sorely felt. The chief difficulty among the blacks—a very large number of whom earn large wages in ratio to their want—is that there are no savings banks and no methods of whom earn large wages in ratio to their wanteis that there are no savings banks and no methods
open to them for using small savings. If they keep
the money about them it is a constant source of
danger. Therefore they spend it as fast as they
earn it. And yet there is a sufficient number of exceptions to this rule; in fact, exceptions are so nuncrous as to prove that if the blacks had one haif a
chance to save, their savings would be very
large. The unfortunate history of the Freedmen's Savings Bank proves this. To say nothing of
the instruct of the claim of depositors misled as they men's Savings bana proves time. To say nothing of the justice of the claim of depositors misled as they were by a National Savings' Bank in name and not in fact, it would be one of the most sagacious and profitable uses of the surplus revenue to pay that uebt in full." You are in hearty sympathy with Mr. Slater's

"You are in hearty sympathy with Mr. Slater's plan, are you not?"
"Certainly, I am. It will do great good for the colored people, who can be made of great value to our country. Any number of ordinary lumnigrants who come to our shores from abroad, had they been subjected to the same trais as the blacks would not have made one-half the progress these colored people have made since their emancipation. They have a wonderful capacity to adapt themselves to adverse circumstances; they have great vitality, and they are able to maintain themselves and to and they are able to maintain themselves and to become one of the most productive classes in the community."

### VIRGINIA VETERANS AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, April 12-Trenton has been the scene of unwonted gayety since noon to-day, and the night is passing with feasing, oratory and song. Sometime ago the Aaron Wilke Pest of the Grand Army of the Republic made a new descent upon the capital of the bate Confederacy, and while there was received with a hospitality which was remembered with keen apprecia Later a committee of the Trenton Veterans bore to Richmond a hearty invitation for the Virginia hosts to become guests in their turn, and this afternoon about seventy-five ex-Confederates arrived here and received a true-blue Jersey welcome. The visitors are generally members of the First Virginia Regimental Association. A committee met the Virginians at Philadelphia and escorted them to this city, where they were received by three companies of the 7th Regiment, two posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and a committee of citizens. The city was handsomely decorated in almost every part, and the public buildings were surmounted with flags and covered with mostoes. The Virginiaus were quartered at the Trenton House.

The hosts and guests first marched directly to the City Hall, where a great assemblage awaited them. Ex-Mayor Crevelling, in the absence of Mayor Vroom, made ; brief address of welcome, extending the hospitalities of the city, and saying that the meeting of the blue and the gray was something that stirred every heart. There was pain at the memory of their former enmity, but gratitude at the friendship and brotherly love which

now bound them.
In reply, Major Stringfellow, of Richmond, said that such events as these cultivated mutual respect and kindness and would certainly be long retained in memory He was proud to call all the multitude before him fellowcitizens. This historic capital was a proper burial place for the resentments and prejudices of the past. Your Washington," he said, "was our Washington; our ancesters fought beside your ancesters.

our ancesters fought beside your ancestors. We are Americans all." The same glorious flag was above all, the flag of our country. The same rights were ours, the same good God ruled above all. Let every one, therefore, unite in doing his little all for our common country. [Loud cheers.]

The veterans then marched to Warren-st., where the Trenton companies halted and presented arms, while the Virginiaus marched in front with caps off, and the band played "Dirie." The procession was then dismissed. Two hours were spent at supper and in resting, and then the visitors were escorted to Taylor Hail, where the Aaron Wilkes Post is holding a fair. At about 9:30 o'clock they sat down to a banquet at the Trenton House, speeches and toasts and song occupied a large portion of the night.

The visitors will be received at the State House to-morrow by the Governor, and in the evening a reception and promenade concert will be given.

Briggs hired a livery horse the other day to take a little exercise. He got more exercise than he wanted, and as he limped to the side of the road to rest himself a kind friend asked him: "What did you come down so quick for?" "What did I come down so quick for?" "What did I come down so quick for! Did you see anything up in the air for me to hold on to?" he asked, grimly.

THE WESTBROOK-WARD SCANDAL THE ASSEMBLY, BY A VOIE OF 104 TO 6, ORDERS ITS JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN SUITS -A THREE HOURS' DEBATE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 12.-The Assembly was the scene to-day of the most dramatic debate of the session, the exciting cause being Mr. Roosevelt's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of Judge Westbrook of the Supreme Court and ex-Attorney-General Ward during the triat of the suits against the Man-hattan Railway Company last spring. For three hours member quickly succeeded member, uttering an expression of opinion on the resolution the Assembly meanwhile listening with deep attention to every speech. This shows an interest in the subject rarely given to any that comes before the Legislature for consideration. Before the debate ended nearly every member had committed himself either by vote or speech in favor of the resolution, and it was finally passed by the large vote of 104 to The friends as well as the opponents of the ac-cused men were among those voting in the affirma-tive, stating that they did so to enable them to clear themselves of the charges made against them.

Mr. Rooseve t called up his resolution out of the regular order of business, thereby passing the peasure through the ordeat of securing a majority of two-thirds. His motion was adopted by a vote of 98 to 14, the persons voting in the negative being Ahearn, Alvord, Campbell, Cleary, Cooper, J. J. Cos. tello, Harris, Keyes. Moses, Murphy, Parker, Shanley, Sweet, Van Orsdale, or ten Democrats and four Republicans. The debate then began. It was marked among other incidents by the reading by Mr. Moses, of Allegany County, of the following from ex-At orney-General Ward:

If the Legislature thinks it has the power to investigate the acts of all ex-State officials and uses it to sub-ject me to the expense of a legislative investigation, I shall submit, not deubting my triumphant vindication.

Mr. Alvord opened the debate with the charge that the whole investigation planned was due to newspaper clamor. In his opinion every newspaper printed in New-York City was from Wall Street." If he had been Judge Westbrook he should have come to Albany long before and demanded a trial and vindication. He would predict that the men who had gone "after this wool" would "come back shorn." Mr. Sprague, of New-York, followed with a speech, in which he detailed the various charges made against the accused men, and argued that they were all well founded. He charged that there had been "a base and corrupt conspiracy of Wall Street men, who found easy and facile tools in officials of the State." In his opinion the charges were as definite as those upon which Judges Barnard, McCunn and Cardozo were impeached. He continued: "A Judge of the Supreme Court has certainly made himself amenable to the charge of having been influenced, not necessarily by pecuniary methods, but by others really as powerful. A judge who appoints his own relatives to office may not be guilty of malfeasance, out certainly his acts are of gross impropriety. He has been guilty of a perversion of his powers. Mr. Sprague then criticised the acts of ex-Attorney-General Ward. Mr. Brodsky, of New-York, came to the defence

of the accused men. He replied at length to all of Mr. Sprague's criticisms, arguing that Judge Westbrook and Mr. Ward had acted throughout their connection with the Manhattan cases in an upright manner. He denied that Judge Westbrook gave his chief decision in the Manhattan cases in Jay Gould's private office, asserting that it was given in the directors' room of the Western Union Tele graph Company. Mr. Brodsky read his speech, so that it did not have the effect it would otherwise

Mr. Benedict, of Ulster County, said that as a friend of Judge Westbrook, who lived in that county, he would ask an investigation for the Judge. In his opinion "gross legal impropriety' was " all there is in this case." It was unfortunate that Judge Westbrook had not courted investigation. He continued; "People that know Judge Westbrook will not be surprised at his conduct. He is a very timid man, a moral coward in such a case as this. His timidity has brought this investiga-tion to its present position." Mr. Hickman said that he thought if, as asserted by Mr. Benedict, Judge Westbrook was "a moral coward," it was high time he was removed. Mr. Hunt said that it looked as if under the fire of law suits the stock of the Manhattan Railway Company had been run down to a low point and then bought in. It was the duty of the Legislature to see if Judge Westbrook and Mr. Ward were responsible for the operation. It was lamentable to him that such serious charges had een made against a judge of the Supreme Court, Amasa J. Parker, jr., of Albany, defended the action of Judge Westbrook. He thought it singular that such grave charges had been permitted to slumber during most of the session of the Legislature, and then had been called up just as the adjournment hour was nearing. J. W. Hicgins then said:

I am less inclined to vote for this resolution than be-fore. I had hoped to hear some definite charges. What is the charge against Judge Westbrook ! Mr. Sprague says the orders of Judge Westbrook are inconsistent. Is the may think so to-day. But if Attorney-General Ward, then representing the people, consented to the orders, what could Judge Westbrook do! The more these charges are investigated the more I think Judge Westbrook is innocent. The only thing I can say is that Attorney-General Ward did not represent the people rightfully. I am not prepared to put Judge Westbrook on the gridiron of public condemnation on these charges. Pause long and consider this matter well before you go ahead with it.

## Mr. Haggerty then said :

Mr. Haggerty then said:

We all know how character may be affected in general conversation without a word being said. A shrag, a wink, will affect character. I am profoundly impressed with the idea that Judge Westbrook has reached a bad eminence. Matters have come to my knowledge that would compel me to vote for these resolutions. What harm can come to this judge by this investigation? The men who could have defended him here, the skilful men of the Assembly, have been dumb. Poverty of character has made a man poor, and it seems that Judge Westbrook occupies a position of the greatest poverty to-day. There was a time when a judge would have rushed here and demanced an investigation. A cloud of darkness is settling down on Judge Westbrook I tank we are doing him a kindness to grant him as investigation. I think the charges are sufficiently definite, sufficiently strong to mertifivestingation.

General Sharpe then spoke as follows:

#### General Sharpe then spoke as follows:

General Sharpe then spoke as follows:

We must admit that we are repeating ourselves. It has been said that it is difficult for us to explain the position of the Uster members. We were unwilling to be either a prosecutior or defender of these charges. The discussion has assumed an unfortunate shape. I shall not attempt to defend a position by assailing the newspapers. It is impossible that the entire press should be corrupt. I will admit that these charges are not as specific as in some former cases. It is a mistake to say that these charges are not definite enough. They are definite and serious enough when made by a member of this House.

There are two branches to this matter. One is the Manhattan Railway case. Upon investigating the evidence, I found that Judge Westbrook appointed as receiver Judge Dillon, one of the most eminent jurists of the country, who came here from the West entirely unacquainted with the elevated railroads. This whote matter has been influenced by another, referred to by Mr. Haggerty. I introduced a bill intended to remedy the abuses of receivership. This Legislature has viewed this matter for years with apparent indifference. It has put forth no chort to save the millions of these insolvent insurance companies. When this investigation is begun the committee will find that this is a judge distinguished for his simplicity of hie, industry and skill in the law. When the time comes to vote on this resolution I shall vote for it. vote for it.

J. W. Higgins - I move that a committee of five men be appointed to carry out this investigation.

Speaker Patter-on-I believe that Judge Westbrook has a wealth of private character to stand an investigation. This matter has reached a point where an investigation is necessary. I hope that after my explanation of my regard for Judge Westbrook, the Assembly will not compel me to appoint

a special committee. This duty, I think, should be conterred upon the Judictary Committee.

Mr. Moses—I have received a letter from Attorney-General Ward, in which he says that he is willing to submit to an investigation, and is confident of a

Mr. Roosevelt then moved the previous question
—a motion which was adopted by a large majority.
A vote was then taken upon the resolution. Mr.
Chapin requested that, as a member of the Juniciary
Committee, which would have charge of the investigation if it was ordered, he should be excused from voting. The request was granted as to Mr. Chapin, as well as to all other members of the Judiciary Committe except Mr. Parker, who said that he did not desire to be excused from voting, and voted against the resolution. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 104 to 6. The six men

CHARGES TO BE EXAMINED. who voted against the resolution were Alvord' Brodsky, Cleary, Harris, Parker and Van Orsdale.

GENERAL ALBANY NEWS.

THE LIABILITY OF RECEIVERS. ALBANY, April 12.—In response to a resolu-tion of the Assembly calling upon the Attorney-General to inform that body whether, in his opinion, suits or other legal proceedings may be maintained against various receivers of insolvent corporations for a recovery of a portion of the fees retained by such receivers, Attorney-General Russeli to-day sent a communication to the

other legal proceedings may be maintained against various receivers of insolvent corporations for a recovery of a portion of the fees retained by such receivers, Attorney-General Russell to-day sont a communication to the Assembly in which he says:

By section 13 of chapter 902 of the laws of 1869 it is declared that the Supernutondent of Insurance shall fix the greation provides for the registering of the policy in the office of the Supernutondent of Insurance shall fix in question provides for the recistering of the policy in the office of the Superintendent and the payment to registered policy-holders in full out of the securities in the Superintendent's office before payment to the general policy-holders. It is elaimed in behalf of the receivers that where the Superintendent of Insurance has at any stage of the receivership fixed the amount definitely to be allowed to the receiver, or has directed that he receives for event upon the assets, such allowance of compensation is final. The case of the North American Life Insurance Company, in which this question was involved, was argued before the Court had Court by the Attorney-General and by counsel representing polecy-hoiders that the Court had a right to supervise the allowance of the Superintendent, and in case of improper exercise by him of his power, to fix the allowance itself. A decision will likely be had in the Court had the courts of a few days. I think that decision will be that the fixing of the compensation by the source of the receivers of other insolvent corporations have been, I believe, without exception, allowed by orders of the Court, I am informed that these orders have been obtained upon notice of the courts and the counter of the courts. Because of the courts of t

position of punishment for contempt in case an offer for repayment should be disobeyed; except that, should a receiver, directed to repay any portion of an anowance formerly granted, refuse to comply, in addition to the authority which the Court has to punish, an action might be maintained upon a bond given by his upon to

MAYOR GRACE CHARGED WITH FRAUD. ALBANY, April 12 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Boyd presented a petition of George Bowman, of New-Jersey, who alleged that property belonging to him worth \$200,000 had been fraudulently obtained by William R. Grace. The clerk was proceeding to read the document when Mr. Fitzgerald objected to the reading, and moved that it be stopped. Mr. Grady wanted to know if the right of petition was to be abrogated. Mr. Covert said that the paper evidently attacked the char acter of the Mayor of New-York. The purpose was man fest. The proper course was to refer it at once. president said that the motion should be submitted for

The clerk then finished the recital, which asserts that William R. Grace is an alien, not authorized to hold real estate, but that he had "bid in and captured" the plain tiff's property by various shrewd manipulations. The pe titioner also attacked ex-Superintendent of Insurance Smyth and Justice Westbrook for complicity in the mat The petition was accompanied by resolutions asking that the Insurance Committee examine the charges

the Senate's decision. The motion to stop reading was

Mr. Covert protested against attacking the judiciary in the Senate. "This assault," he said, "is gratuitous. It should have been made Courts, where all citizens have an opaid he did not care who was under discussion when robbery is alleged. It made no difference to him whether he happened to hold the office of Mayor or not Here was a man whose property worth \$200,000 had been taken by fraud. "Before the session is over," he said, "the people will amply justify the investigating spirit that is now abroad. If the charges here made can e substantiated, if such things are legal, there ought to be no burglars in the There are evidently more profitable devices.' Mr. Covert did not believe that the libelious matters contained in the petition, if lodged against some obscure athed in the petition, it longed against some obscure titizen, would have been insisted upon by the Senators referring to Messars. Grady and Boyd). Mr. Boyd said hat the only source of aid for the petitioner is the Legaliture. He has a right to ask it. Mr. MacArthur canted to know what was going to be done with the layor if the resolution is passed. "Are you going to mpeach him if he neked. "No, no," replied Mr. Grady, The complaint is alleged against him as a private citien."

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived Mr. Graly moved that the petition and resolution be tabled. The motion resulted in a tie vote. The president voted yea and the whole subject was tabled.

Mayor Grace said yesterday to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE: "This is purely a business matter. My awyers, the Coudert Brothers, recommended me to purchase a mortgage on some property known as Bowman's Point, on Staten Island, opposite Elizabethport. I looked at the property, deemed it worth the amount of the mortgage and the latter was assigned to me. Default was made in payment of the interest, and the mortgage was foreclosed No one bid more than the face of the mortgage and No one bid more than the lace of the mortgage and costs, and the property fell to me. Later, Bowman had the case reopened by Judge Gilbert, I think. Acting under my instructions, my counsel, in open court, offered to restore the property to Bowman if he would satisfy the mortgage, the accrued interest and costs. This he failed to do, and he was nonsuited. As to the question of citizenship, that has been passed upon by the courts, and I have nothing further to say on that score."

#### LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

ALBANY, April 12. - The Assembly at its afternoon session ordered to a third reading Mr. McManus's bill to check the sale of theatre tickets by speculators. J. Costello's bill to advance the salaries of New-York policemen from \$800 to \$1,200 was recommitted to the Committee on Cities in consequence of the discovery that it had not been regularly reported to the House.

William M. Evarts addressed the Senate Judiciary Committee from 3 to 6:30 p. m. to-day in opposition to David Dudley Field's civil code. Mr. Field spoke in re-ply to Mr. Evarts for a short time and will continue his

ply to Mr. Evarts for a short time and will continue his argument to-morrow morning. In response to a resolution of inquiry the Attorney-General reported to the Senate to-day that corporations organized under the laws of any State which may transact business in New-York, except savings banks, life insurance companies, banks, foreign insurance companies and manufacturing corporations carrying on manufacturing within this State, are properly subject to the payment of taxes under the law of 1880 as amended last year.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, and Navigation ast year.
The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation has named next Wednesday for a hearing on Senator Russell's bill establishing and extending the bulk-heads and pier-lines of Brooklyn. The commuttee will report favorably to-morrow Senator Russell's bill increasing the number of directors of the People's Ferry Company to thirteen.

The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations agreed to report favorably Senator Jacobs's bill providing for the better security of the stockholders of mining corporations.

#### FIXING WESTERN COAL PRICES.

The regular spring meeting of the Western Anthracite Coal Association, which is composed of the shippers of coal to Buffalo and further Western places, vas held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The ciation controls the prices of anthracite coal to the Western trade. Its spring meeting is the most important one of the year, as at it are fixed opening prices, which are expected to be sufficiently low to furnish a basis from which future advances can be made during the season There was a full attendance at the meeting. Charges of cutting rates formed the principal subject of discussion, but it was generally agreed that for the future the schedule prices would be maintained. The tariff estab-lished was about 50 cents a ton on the averace, below

present nominal prices, and about 10 to 15 cents a ton below the opening prices at the same time last year.

THE DEBATE ON THE CLOSURE.

THE DEBATE ON THE CLOSURE.

A MEMORABLE DIVISION.

Prom The Pall Mall Gazette, March 31.

The division which was taken this morning on the Closure was one of the largest on record. Only thirty five members were absent, and of these ten paired, reducing the numbers of the unaccounted-for absentees to twenty-five. This is much smaller than was at one time expected. On no occasion have all the members voted in a single division. The number of absentees, which was nine in 1866 and fourieen in 1859, has seldom fallen below twenty on other crucial divisions. There has not been so large a division since the second reading of the Irish Church bill in 1869, when 623 were present. The Whips were never able to get 600 together during the whole of last Parliament, and it is the first time since the general election that the Ayes and Noes, together with the Speaker and the tellers, have exceeded that number. The occasion was worthy so great a display of force, and the majority of thirty-nine, which was at least 50 per cent higher than was expected yeaterday afternoon, was a much more decisive majority than that which has sufficed to carry the most momentious resolutions on previous occasions. The Reform bill of 1831 was read a second time by a majority of five. Lord Derby's Ministry was thrown out in 1852 by a majority of nineteen. Lord Palmerston escaped defeat in 1863 on the Dano-terman war by a majority of eighteen. By an old coincidence, the Derby Cabinet was defeated in 1859 on Lord John Russell's resolution on the Reform bill by the same majority as that by which the Closure was carried this morning.

as that by which the Closure was carried this morning.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE IRISH PARTY.

Extract from His Speech on the Closure.

Two honorable members of the House, for we are "all honorable men" (laughter)—one not now present, but absent under circumstances which are not without his own control—while in the United States were present at a convention of Irish delegates in the city of Chicaco. That was convention which, so far as it had the power, declared war against the Crown and the Government of the United Kingdom. Subscriptions were collected at that convention and were handed in purposely with the view of equipping soldiers who might take part in the expected and intended war. The two gentlemen to whom I refer, so far as i gather from the report, sat in that convention; they were parties to the resolutions; they were parties to the address; they spoke in the convention. There was a speech of one of the members for Galway, and a speech of one of the members for Galway, and a speech of an Irish prict. who went over with them; and I do not flid that there was a voice raised by those members of this House—members who have taken the oath of Allegiance at this table—which in the slightest degree expressed a difference with or a contemnation of, the language which I have been referring to. [Cheers, No doubt gentlemen on that side of the Atlantic who sat in the convention were what may be called the Mason and Sideli of this new secession. I say, therefore, it is not worth my while that I should appeal to those honorable gentlemen. They are at liberty to do, and that is to make it impossible for this imperial Parliament to transact the business of the nation. [Loud Ministerial cheers]. I think that if there we will appeal to honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House of the Conservative party, however small, avowing objects such as these, and pursuing a course such as this, it behaves all members of this House of a liferent kind to consider the ossition in which they are (leeers, lear), and urged the house

MR. SEXTON'S REPLY TO MR. BRIGHT.

Extract From Hus Speech on the Cleavre.

Men hate to be confronted with their cast-off principles. When a certain bill was passing tarough the House, and when the right non. gentleman used the terse and pregnant maxim," Force is no remedy," members from Ireland knew that that bill would be the grave of great reputations, would involve in moral ruin great political power, and would be a disastrous and disgraceful failure. They knew then, as ow, that force would be no remedy, [thears from Irish members.] Such had been the effect of the case and dignity of the Treasury bench upon this man of the flery tongue, who wielled the flerce passions of the Democracy, that he did not wish any longer to be confronted with his former principles. The right hom, gentleman did not wish to hear the voices of the Irish members raised in reproach and protestation. No; he longed for obivion; the wanted to be let along; like the lottus eaters in the Laureate's poem, he wished to forget his past. The right hom, gentleman's speech was full of sad tokens of meral reprogression and intellectual decay. [Oh, oh.] After the speech which they had heard that night the mun would have a cruel heart who wished the right how, gentleman a heavier punishment than that which he would have to endure in the silent hours of reflection oh.] After the speech which they had heard that night the man would have a cruel heart who wished the right hou, gentleman a heavier punishment than that which he would have to endure in the silent hours of reflection and introspection, when he contrasted his present, as the mouthpiece of a coercive Ministry, with the greatness and the intellectual glory of his magnificent past. [Cheers from Irish members.] Lord Benconshield had compared most of the members sitting on the Trensury bench to extinct voicances. Nothing remained of the violent Democratic voic, no, the Chancellor of the Discovery of Lambert of the Democratic voic, no, the Chancellor of the Discovery of Lambert of the Democratic voic, no, the Chancellor of the Discovery of Lambert of Lambert of the Discovery of Lambert of Lambert of the Discovery of Lambert of caster, but the baseless void, and the Bueny of Lan-that once was living fire. [Irish cheers.] He had spoke of the speeches of firsh members. Had the right hon, gentleman nimself not once said he wished that brute the British Lion was dead f

MR. GLADSTONE'S FINAL APPEAL

We see the House exhausted with its labors, along in the performance of its duties, beginning see somewhat of its estimation in the public mir operation of the commence of the duties of the irrestens to be a disgrace. [Cheers.] This House countered every external foe, and now it rans the risk threatens to be a disgrace. [Cheefes, I his House encountered every external foe, and now it rans the risk of being vanquished by those who are perhaps not altogether the toblest of its children; and what do we ask f. We ask you to apply a remedy to this specific mischief, to the growing amplitude of debate, which, apart from positive offence and designs of mischief, is rapidly tending to a point at which Joashees would be impracticable. We have endeavored to make this remedy milt and moderate. We do not ask you to assent to our remedy to-night. The words of our Motion are merely a few words necessary to form a peg on which to hang an Amendment. But we ask you by rejecting this Amendment, which shots the door against every application of remedy (hear, hear), to assert a principle which means, and watch assures the House, that thus House is able, casting sophisms aside, to look at the substance of things—which means not phrases but work—and that neither individual folly nor darker combinations shall be allowed to stand between the House of Commons and the discharge of its great duties to the Crown and to the nation, i Loud cheers.]

#### BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS REORGANIZING.

The Committee of 150 to which has been inrusted the matter of reorganizing the Democratic party in Kings County held a meeting in Brooklyn last evening to perfect the details of the reorganization. The report of the sub-committee on reorganization was amended and adopted. It provides for a General Committee of 425 members, fifteen from each ward, and ten from each town, including in each the officers of the ward or town association. The inspectors of election are to be chosen each year. Questions of enrolment are to be referred to the Committee of 150. It will begin on April 24, under the control of a committee of five in each April 24, under the control of a committee of five in each Ward or town. In ten days after the enrolment is finished the primaries are to be held. The contests are to be determined by the Committee of 150. The enrolment is to be based upon the registry list of has fail, but where a voter has moved from a ward since the election a certificate of his registry may be received as proof of his right to earoll.

his right to caroll.

The organization of the new committee was expected to dissolve the old General Committee and the Central Association, but the latter has not yet disbanded, and it is regarded as significant that it has hired its hall for another year.

#### SUICIDES OF A DAY.

The body of an unknown man, who probably committed suicide by drowning, was found in the water at the foot of West Nineteenth-st. yesterday. The police sent the body to the Morgue and furnished the following lescription of the man: "About forty-five years old five fee; and nine inches high, stout in build, with dark hair, bald on top of the head, dressed in black coat and light trousers."

When the steamship Schiedam, from Rotterdam, Garden were informed that Jacob Bakker, age thirty-five years, a steerage passenger, had committed suicide five years, a steerage passenger, had committed suicide on the voyage by cutting his throat with a razer. The ship's surgeon certified to the death and gave the man's birtoplace as Ostbriesland, Netherlands.

Simeon Moore, a man about thirty years old, hanged himself at the boarding house, No. 26 West-st., yesterday morning. In his trunk were found a note-book, and a book of common prayer, in which was written, "S. Meore, sailed from London, March 25, 1881." Letters addressed to him at "No. 8 Marine Parade, Sithe, Kent, England," and "13 Herne Hill Read, Brixton, London," were also found among his effects.

# A MINISTER FALSELY ACCUSED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 12.-A meeting of of the trustees of the First Baptist Church here was held last night to investigate the charges preferred against the Rev. T. R. Taylor, the pastor, by E. D. Sperling, who asserted that Mr. Taylor had insulted his daughter. A committee reported that the charges were false. By a rising vote the members of the church unanimously expressed their confidence in the innocence of their pastor. LAND LEAGUERS INDIGNANT

ANNUAL CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ASKING FOR THE REMOVAL OF MINISTER LOWELL-LETTER FROM WENDELL

Washington, April 12.-The second annual convention of the National Land League began its sessions this morning in Lincoln Hall in this city. Twentytwo States were represented. Among the first arrivale were Representatives Robinson, of New-York, and Leid and Murch, of Maine. Many Roman Catholic prices

were in attendance as delegates. ere in attendance as delegates.

General Patrick A. Collins, president of the League called the convention to order at 11:35 a. m., and read the call for the convention, giving the reasons therefor, and reviewing what had already been accomplished by the League; wherein the Chicago convention had falled to fully carry out its objects, and what remained for this convention to do. The call sets forth that great distress now exists in Ireland and that the matter should receive the undivided attention of all Americans as well as Irishmen. They should bury all differences, all petty jealousies and unite to protect distressed feilow-creatures in Ireland. After reading the call, General Cellins delivered an oration on the objects and duties of the League. He called upon the delegates to unite upon the

platform which Michael Davitt built.

The convention then elected John Rooney temporary chairman. Mr. Rooney made a short speech indersing the sentiments already expressed by General Collins J. D. O'Connell was then chosen temporary secretary and Mr. Griffin, of Iowa, assistant secretary. Discussion as to the method of selecting the members of the Committee on Credentials followed, of the Committee on Credentials followed. The duty of making the selections was finally reposed in the chairman, with the proviso that one member of this committee should be from each State represented in called several candidates were placed in nomination which resulted in some confusion, and several rather passionate speeches were induiged in. The chairman named the Rev. Father Lurkin as the delegate from New. passionate speeches were indulged in. The chairman named the Rev. Father Larkin as the delegate from New York. The credentials of the delegates were submitted and the committee retired for their consideration.

After the announcement of committees John Boyls O'Reilly, of Boston, offered a resolution which recites the facts of the Imprisonment of the American prisoners in the English jails, quotes the language and dispatches of Minister Lowell and calls upon the President immediately to recall Mr. Lowell, and provides for the presentation of the resolution to President Arthur by a committee. The resolution was unanimously adopted amidst great applause. The Committee on Credentials reported that 227 delegates were present regularly accredited to the convention.

During the reading of the committee's report Representative samuel S. Cox came into the hall and was escorted to a place on the stage, the delegates rising to their feet and cheering upon his being introduced to the convention.

A motion was passed thanking Representative Cox and Robinson for their attendance and support. Mr. Cox responded in a short speech, in which he alluded to the progress already made in this movement in reland, and advised the Lengue to go shead in the same direction, and he believed that the result would be compiled autonomy for the old country. He also dwelt upon the advantages of unity among the different branches. Mr. Cox's remarks were greeted with applicase, and the convention adjourned till 7 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION. In the evening the Committee on Permanent Organiza-

tion submitted the following list of officers, and it was President-P. A. Collina

Vice-Presidents-Messrs, Gannon, Flanegan, McCafferts Curran, Birdsall, Quinlan, Meagher, O'Brien, Riley, Frys McGovern, Cronan, Sweeny, O'Connor, O'Reilly, Reddy Gallin, Spellman and Mrs. R. M. Springer.

Secretary—Mr. O'Council, of the District of Columbia.

The president having been escorted to the chair made a brief speech of thanks for the honor conferred upon

Mr. O'Brien, of New-York, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to President Arthur for the efforts made for the relief of the imprisoned American citizens. [Hisses,] The president stated that under the rules the motion would go to the Committee on Resolutions without de-

The president stated that under the rules the motion would go to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. [Applaase.]

A letter was read from Wendell Phillips, as follows:

My DEAR SIR: I wish I could be with you at the General Convention, but it is impossible. I trust that its protest against the British Government's keeping of Americal citizens for months in prison without a trial will be explicit and properly indigmant. England may, if she chooses, interpoate into her criminal law a leaf from the despotic systems of Germany and Russia. It will be only a confession of her distrust of free institutions, and at this day of no avail. But tent is no business of ours. We have still a right to claim of her what she has always claimed of us, that our citizens in her territory shall have the protection of the numnue and just procedure of the common law—once the law in England and still in force here. That procedure secures to an accused citizen the right to be brought promptly before a judicial tribunal and have his offence clearly stated and proven.

But England never grants to us what she claims of us in similar circumstances. She demands that we shall approach her with the tone of an inferior to a suverior.

But England never grants to us what she claims of us in similar circumstances. She demands that we shall approach her with the tone of an inferior to a superior, while she uses to us the tone of a superior to an inferior. This insolence should be met sharply and promptly. There are many generous and liberal men and women in England. But the larger part of her governing class dreads and hates our institutions. Unfortunately it is with this class that our representatives abroad almost exclusively associate.

Our relations with foreign States will never be satisfactory until our diplomatists remember on that sale of factory until our diplomatists remember on that sale of

the platform and was greeted with three cheers. The General then advanced and thanked the meeting for its cordial welcome. The evils which were to be redressed were rooted six centuries deep in the soil of Ireland, and were rooted six centuries deep in the soil of Ireland, and no American could understand what the Irish people had suffered.

Representative Robinson, of New-York, ascended the platform amid applicate and made a characteristic address.

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of some routine business, after which, at 9:45, it a journed until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

METHODIST PREACHERS APPOINTED.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 12.-The followng are the New-York East Conference appointments, announced by Bishop Simpson just before the adjournment

Brooklyn-Sands Street, G. S. Breckenridge; York Street, D. McGregor; Washington Street, R. T. Mo-Nichol; Pacific Street, T. Stephenson; Johnson Street, B. F. Reeve; Fleet Street, J. Pullman; Warren Street, A. C. tevels; Carroll Park, M. H. Simmonson; First Place, J. E. Cookman; St. Paul's Mission, W. Burt; Eighteenth Street, W. W. Clark; Forty-fourth Street, N. Hubbell; Grace Church, G. P. Mairns; Hanson Place, J. O. Peck, Simpson Church, H. Baker; Second DeKalb Avenue, G. Parker; Second Nostrand Avenue, G. E. Reed; New-York Avenue, L. S. Weed; Greene Avenue, G. W. Barnhart; Embury Church, C. W. Miller; Janes Church, L Simmons; Swedish, A. J. Anderson; Norwegian, C. O. Treiders; Amityville, H. C. Glover; Batylon, W. P. Estes; Baldwins, J. T. Langlois; Bay Port and Bine Point, to be supplied : Bayridge and Unionville, W. H. Russell, Bay Shore, D. O. Fer ris ; Bridge Hampton, H. E. Bow diich: Cyprus Hills, F. Brown; East Meadow and Uniondale, F. M. Hillock; East New-York, J. N. Simpson; Flatbush and Sheepshead Bay, C. W. Rowell; Flatlands, J. L. Gilder; SummerfieldChurch, W. L. Phillipsi Cedar Street, W. Piatt; St. John's Church, W. V. Keller; Central Church, F. S. Dehnas; South Second Street, W. H. Boole; South Third Street, A. S. Graves; Goths Church, J. B. Merwin; Leonard Street, William Hamilton; North Fifth Street, S. H. Smith, St. Lakes J. A. Roach; First Church, C. E. Miller; Greenpoint Tabernacle, W. D. Thompson.
Long Island City—First Church, Astoria, R. S. Putney:

Hunter's Point, W. W. Gillies. New-York-John Street, C. C. Lasby; Forsyth Street A. C. Morehouse; Allen Street, J. H. Stansbury; Wilst Street, J. E. Scarles; Alanson Church, J. V. Saunders Second Street, W. T. Pray; Seventh Street, J. H. Light bourne; Eleventh Street, D. McMullin; Seventeent Street, A. B. Sandford; Twenty-seventh Street, J. Dickinson; Thirty-seventh Street, G. H. Goodsell; Beckman Hill, L. H. Streeter; Sixty-first Street, L. Parker; Cornell Memorial, H. W. Bowditch; Eighty-second Street D. Curry ; Second Avenue-119th-st.-J. Johns ; Bethany Chapel, to be supplied; North New-York, T. N. Lains,

Bethel, M. L. Scu

Bethel, M. L. Scudder.

Mamaroueck, M. B. Chapman.
Miami, D. W. Martin.
Mount Veron and Eastchester, R. Crook.
New-Rochelle, Mr. Stillman.
Norwalk, W. H. Thomas.
Olinville, W. Brown.
Portchester, E. A. Blake.
Stamford, J. J. Lansing.
New-Haven—First Church, C. H. Buck; St. John's. G.
E. Harris; East Pearl Street, S. M. Hammond; George
Street, W. P. Corboit; Trinity, Dwight, Street, D. Goodsell; Dirwell Avenue, H. M. Livingston; Howard Avenue, S. A. Sands.
Hartford—First Church, G. L. Thompson; South Park

Sands.
-First Church, G. L. Thompson; South Park.
D. Buell; Windsor Avenue Church, R. H.

nue, S. A. Sands.

Hartford—First Church, G. L. Thompson; South Fall.

Church, M. D. Buell; Windsor Avenue Church, R. H.

Loomis.

At the evening session resolutions were passed commending the President and Congress for the polygamy legislation, and recommending that Methodist ministers take no part in marrying any persons whose divorced wife or husband still survives. The Rev. W. C. Steels was elected president of the Conference Temperanes was elected president Beach, of Wesleyan University, Society. President Beach, of Wesleyan University, Society that the endowment fund had been increased to \$900,000, or \$30,000 in the past year. The churches in the Conference have contributed for the support of worshort preachers and their widows \$1,033, a decrease of \$408 from last year. The total number of church members in the Conference was 42,509; tocal preachers, 203; deaths, 522; children haptised, 1,474; adults haptised, 1,020; church buildings owned, 286, valued at \$1,546,400, and parsonages, 153, valued at \$834,500. The Conference funds show an increase for the year \$511,259 68.